INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH

2

Student's Book

AMADEKAR

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Komîteya Ingilîzî ve hatiye amadekirin.

LÊVEGER

- **Komîteya Şopandinê**
- **Komîteya Fotoşopê**
- **Komîteya Redekteyê**

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Saziya Minhacan ve, wek pirtûka wanedayînê, ji bo dibistanan hatiye pejirandin.

SAZIYA MINHACAN

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UNIT 1

Being Polite

Being Polite in English

In English, people like to use polite words when they speak. If you visit an English-speaking country, you should say "please" and "thank you" a lot.

When you are hungry, for example, you should never say "I want a sandwich", or "Give me a sandwich". You should say, "Can I have a sandwich?"

When someone says "thank you", you should reply with "you're welcome".

If you bump into someone, you should say "I'm sorry" or "Excuse me".

If someone says something you do not understand, you should say "Sorry?" or "Pardon?" and ask them to say it again. You should not say "What?" It is rude.

Waiter: Welcome to our restaurant!

Customer: Thank you.

Waiter: What would you like to drink?

Customer: Can I have some cola?

Waiter: Of course! Do you know what you want to eat?

Customer: Yes. I would like a hamburger, please.

Waiter: Pardon? It is noisy in here and I did not hear you. Can you say that again?

Customer: Yes. I would like a hamburger, please.

Waiter: I will bring that right away. Can I bring you anything else?

Customer: No, thank you.

Tips for Polite English

- If you want someone to hand you something, don't say "Give me..." Say "Can you pass me…?"
- When you hand someone something, say "here you are."
- Telling someone to move is very rude. Instead of saying "move", say "Excuse me."
- If you want something, say "I would like…" instead of "I want".
- If you want someone to wait, don't say "wait". Say "Can you give me a minute?" or "One minute, please".
- If someone tells you about an important event in their life (like getting married or having a child), you can say "Congratulations!"

UNIT 2

Sports

Chat

To: **Chris, Maria, Hans**

Chris: I watched a basketball game on TV last night. It is very popular in America. A lot of people play basketball here. What sports are popular in Germany?

Hans: In Germany, we love football. It is the most famous sport in our country. Our teams are very strong. They won the World Cup four times! What sports do they play in Brazil, Maria?

Maria: We also love football in Brazil, but volleyball is very popular. Brazil's volleyball team is number one in the world.

Maria: Why do Americans love basketball so much, Chris?

Chris: Americans love basketball because it is very fast. The final score is very high. It is exciting to watch!

Chris: Did you all know that in America, we call football 'soccer'? Who is your favorite German player, Hans?

Hans: My favorite is Michael Ballack.

- Ask your friend about which sports they like and why. Write their answers down in your notebook.

Example:

A: Do you like football?

B: Yes, I like football.

A: Why do you like football?

B: Because everyone knows how to play.

The Verb "to be"

The verb "to be" expresses a state of being. It has three forms in the present tense: "am", "is", and "are".

- I **am** a student.
- The teacher **is** a woman.
- They **are** volleyball players.

Football: The World's Most Popular Sport

Football (called soccer in the USA) is the most popular sport in the world. Unlike in many other sports, players cannot use their hands.

We don't know when people first started playing football, but we do know that people have been playing games with a ball and their feet for thousands of years. In China, there were games like football 2,000 years ago. The ancient Greeks also played a similar game.

But the game that we know today, played on a field of grass with two teams of eleven players each and two goals, developed in Britain. In 1863, football teams wrote down the first rules of the game. Later, football became a popular game in schools, and now it is played everywhere in the world.

- Answer the questions in your notebook.

1. What is the most popular sport in the world?

a. Volleyball

b. Baseball

c. Football

2. What do they call football in America?

a. Soccer

b. Hockey

c. Football

3. When were the rules of football first written down?

a. 2,000 years ago

b. 1863

c. 1890

4. Where did the football we know today develop?

a. China

b. Britain

c. Greece

Sports

football

American football

running

baseball

volleyball

basketball

UNIT 3

Music

Music: The Universal Language

Music is the universal language. There are no limits to understanding music. Everyone in the world, no matter their language, country, or age, can enjoy music. Even animals like birds, dogs, and whales can understand music. With music, you can tell stories to someone on the other side of the world, even if they do not speak your language. Music feeds the mind and thus feeds our creativity. If you have an open mind, music can teach you many things.

Present Continuous Tense

Form:

Subject + verb "to be" + Verb + ing + Complement

Example:

- I am drinking water.
- We are listening to music.
- Ahmed is learning the guitar.

Traditional Music of our Region

The music of our region is thousands of years old. Many cultures and peoples have influenced our musical tradition. Our traditional music is based on instruments like the **oud**, **tembur**, and **daf.**

The **oud** has between 11 and 13 strings. It is played with a pick. You can find the **oud** in many other countries outside of our region as well.

In Kurdish regions, the **tembur** is used in music. It has a long neck and has six strings, grouped into pairs.

The **daf** is a drum made from a wooden frame and animal skin. The frame is covered with small metal rings that make short, crisp sounds.

Types of Music

Traditional – Rock – Hip Hop – Jazz
Blues – Pop – Classical – Electronic

- Answer the questions in your notebook.

1. Is music important to you? Why or why not?
2. How often do you listen to music?
3. Do you like live music or recorded music more?
4. What is your favorite music?
5. Is there any music you don't like? What is it, and why don’t you like it?

UNIT 4

Birthday Parties

Dijle's 14th Birthday

Dijle: Hello, my friends! This Monday I am having a birthday party. Will you come?

Reem: Of course! Where will the party be?

Dijle: It will be at my house.

Hassan: Very nice. We will come. What time is it?

Dijle: It will be at six o'clock in the evening. Can you please invite Ali?

Reem: I will call him. Should I bring food?

Dijle: No, thank you. We will have a barbecue and a big cake.

Reem: Hassan, what will you give Dijle as a gift?

Hassan: I will give her a nice shirt. What about you?

Reem: I will give her a watch.

Hassan: Okay. I will see you there.

Questions in Present Continuous

Form:

1. **Verb "to be" + Subject + Verb + ing + Complement**
2. **Question word + Verb "to be" + Subject + Verb + ing + Complement**

Examples:

- Are you cooking dinner?
- Is he playing volleyball?
- Am I sitting in the right chair?
- What are you doing?
- Where is he going tomorrow?

Negatives in Present Continuous

Form:

Subject + verb "to be" + not + Verb + ing + Complement

Examples:

- You are not drinking a lot of soft drinks.
- He is not eating a lot of chocolate.
- I am not watching TV.

My Sister's Party

It is a busy day today. We are preparing for my sister's birthday party. We are not telling her about it – it will be a surprise. My mother and I are going to the market for her presents. We are buying a skirt, two dresses, and a pair of shoes.

Meanwhile, my grandmother is cooking chicken and rice for dinner. My aunt is baking a cake. My father and brother are hanging decorations on the walls.

The celebration is starting soon! My sister's friends are coming into the house. They are bringing presents too. They are waiting to surprise her when she gets home. When she opens the door, she will be very happy to see all of us.

- Answer the questions.

1. What is my family preparing for?
2. What are my mother and I doing at the market?
3. Is my grandmother baking a cake?
4. Are my sister's friends bringing presents?

- In your notebook, write a paragraph about your last birthday party. For example, what did you eat? Who came to your party?

UNIT 5

Environments

Different Environments

Environments are areas of the earth that have similar plants, animals, and weather. There are five main types: marine, desert, forest, grassland, and tundra.

Marine: Marine environments are large areas of water where plants and animals live. Water covers more than 70% of the earth's surface! They include ponds, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Desert: Deserts have very little water. Most are hot, some are cold, but they are all very dry and get very little rain. Desert plants and animals can survive on little water.

Forest: Anywhere a group of trees grows together is a forest. Forests can be rainforests, which are very hot and get a lot of rain. Some forests are colder and drier. Forests are home to many different types of animals.

Grassland: The grasslands are wide, open plains with few trees and lots of tall grass. They are dry and windy.

Tundra: The tundra is very cold and is often covered with snow. Few animals live here. We can see this environment in the very far North and very far South, like in Russia and Antarctica.

- In your notebook, write "true" or "false".

1. Deserts are very rainy.

2. Water covers over 70% of the earth's surface.

3. Few animals live in the forest.

4. The tundra is cold, but there is no snow there.

5. Grasslands are wide open spaces.

Parts of Speech

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun.

Examples:

hot, cold, large, small, tall, short, blue, red, Arabic

The grassland is a wide place.

UNIT 6

Caring for the Earth

Father: Son, I just saw you throw your trash on the ground. You should not do that.

Son: Why not, Dad?

Father: Because it makes our environment dirty. It can spread illness, and if an animal eats it, the animal will get very sick.

Son: Oh. I am sorry. I will put my trash in the bin from now on. Tomorrow, I will ask my friends to help me clean up around the school.

Father: That is very nice! If everybody cleaned in the same way, the environment would be beautiful.

Should/Shouldn't

We use <u>should</u> and <u>shouldn't</u> to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

How Can We Care for our Earth?

- You should throw your trash in a trash bin, never on the ground.
- You shouldn't hurt animals or destroy their homes.
- You should conserve water. You shouldn't let water run for too long.
- You should tell your friends to care for the environment, too.

Caring for the Environment

We live in a world with many amazing creatures. There are so many wonderful birds, mammals, reptiles, and fish, and our world is a better place because of this. If we do not act quickly to protect them, these animals will disappear. Animals are dying out slowly because of illegal hunting, habitat destruction, pollution and climate change.

We must also protect our environment. Pollution is serious, and it's affecting everything from the air we breathe to the water we drink. Air, water and land pollution have very harmful effects on the environment, and on you too! If the environment is not treated properly, it affects your life. Remember, this is your home, too!

- Answer the questions.

1. What will happen to animals if we don't protect the environment?
2. What should you say to your friend if he or she throws trash on the ground?
3. What are other ways to care for the environment?

Parts of Speech

Adverb

An adverb tells how, how often, when or where. It can describe a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Examples:

How: loudly, quickly

How often: always, never

When: before, soon

Where: away, inside

UNIT 7

Sharing is Caring

The King and the Quilt-Maker

There was once a quilt-maker who lived high up in the mountains. She made the most beautiful quilts in the world. Many people climbed her mountain and asked to buy one of her quilts. But the woman would not sell them. “I give my quilts to those who are poor or homeless,” she said. “They are not for the rich."

At this time, there was a very selfish king. He only loved to receive presents. And yet, with all these presents to enjoy, the king never smiled. He was not happy at all. “Somewhere there must be one beautiful thing that will finally make me happy.” he often said.

One day the king saw the quilt-maker giving one of her lovely quilts away. "You there!" He said. "Give me one of your quilts!" The quilt-maker just laughed. “My quilts are for the poor and needy, and I can easily see that you are neither.”

“I want one of those quilts!” the king demanded. “Maybe it will finally make me happy.” The woman thought for a moment. “If you give away everything you own, I will make you a quilt."

“Give away all my presents? I can’t do that!” cried the king. “I love all my wonderful, beautiful things.”

“But if they don’t make you happy,” the woman replied, “what good are they?” The king thought about what she said for a long time. “Oh, all right,” he finally said, “I will give away my presents for one of your quilts."

The king began to give away all of his gifts, big and small. Children smiled at him when he gave them toys and chocolates. He gave away clothing and jewelry to all the mothers in the village. They cried with joy and hugged him.

After several weeks, the quilt was finished. When she brought it to him, he said, "Thank you for this lovely quilt, but you should keep it. I do not need presents to make me happy. Giving things to those in need has made me the happiest man alive."

- Answer the questions about the text in your notebook.

1. Where did the quilt-maker live?

a. In the city

b. On a mountain

c. Near a river

2. Who did the quilt-maker give her quilts to?

a. The rich

b. The poor

c. The soldiers

3. What did the king ask the quilt-maker?

a. To give him a quilt

b. To make a quilt for the poor

c. To give away all of her presents

4. What finally made the king happy?

a. Receiving many presents

b. Receiving the quilt

c. Giving away all of his presents

The Verb "to have"

The verb "to have" can be used both as an auxiliary verb and to talk about ownership.

Examples:

- The king **has** many beautiful presents.
- He **has** studied English for two years.

UNIT 8

Health is Wealth

A Healthy Life

A healthy life is like a puzzle that you put together. All the pieces are connected, and when one piece is missing, the puzzle is not complete. For a healthy life, you need to eat well, but there are other pieces of that puzzle that need to come together too.

For a healthy life, you should focus on three things: staying clean, eating well, and being active. To stay clean, you should wash yourself when you are dirty, and always use soap. Before you eat, you should wash your hands. Brushing your teeth twice a day is also important and helps your teeth stay strong.

It is important that you eat healthy food. You should eat a variety of foods, like vegetables, fruit, bread, beans, and meat. You should also not eat too much sugar – while some sugar is okay, eating a lot of sugar is bad for your teeth and your health overall.

Being active is important for your health. You should play sports or take walks for exercise. You shouldn't sit in your room all day.

Finally, you should get a good night's sleep. Sleep helps you grow and is good for your brain.

- Answer the questions.

1. What three things are needed for a healthy life?

2. Why should you not eat a lot of sugar?

3. Why should you wash your hands?

- Now, ask your friends what they do to stay healthy.

Question Words

You use the following words to ask a question:

Who – What – When

Where – Why – How

Which

Patient: Doctor, how can I stay healthy?

Doctor: You should eat healthy foods and avoid unhealthy foods.

Patient: Which foods are the best?

Doctor: Fresh fruits and vegetables are important, along with protein and whole grains. You shouldn't eat food that is greasy. You need to avoid caffeine and too much sugar.

Patient: Besides my diet, what else can I do?

Doctor: Getting at least 30 minutes of exercise a day is important. If you smoke, you need to stop smoking. You should get a good night's sleep every night.

UNIT 9

Friendship

A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed

Two friends, Jack and William, went out on a long journey. They were in a thick forest. They felt a bit nervous, but they had promised to protect each other if something happened. They had not gone far when a wild bear came out from among the trees. Jack climbed up the nearest tree, without caring what would happen to William. William fell flat on the ground and held his breath, pretending to be dead. As he lay on the ground, the bear came up to him and smelt him all over his body. William did not move, and the bear thought he was dead and walked away.

When the bear was gone, Jack came down from the tree. He hugged William, crying, "I am so glad you are safe! William, I saw the bear put its mouth very close to your ear. Did it say anything to you?” William replied, “Yes, it warned me that my friend left me in danger to seek his own safety”.

From this story, we learn that though many people will say they are your friends, only a true friend helps you when you are in danger.

- Answer the questions.

1. What did William and Jack promise each other?
2. Where did the bear come out?
3. What did Jack do when he saw the bear?
4. What did William do?
5. What is the moral of the story?

- Choose the correct answer.

1. In the forest there were _________.
   a. three friends and a bear
   b. two friends and a bear
   c. two girls and a boy
2. William _______________.
   a. went to sleep
   b. held his breath
   c. opened his mouth
3. The bear put his __________ near William.
   a. eyes
   b. ears
   c. mouth

There is a saying that friendship is one soul living in two bodies. A friend knows your good and weak points and shares in your joys and sorrows. Their existence brightens up your whole day.

Friends are like flowers in the garden of life.

The Verb "to be"

The verb "to be" expresses a state of being. It has two forms in the past tense: "was" and "were".

- I **was** a student.
- They **were** volleyball players.

UNIT 10

World Customs

World Customs

The world is full of many different cultures, each with their own unique customs. Something that may be normal to you may be very strange to someone on the other side of the world.

For example, when you greet someone you know in our region, it is normal to kiss on the cheek. But in the United States, this is very strange. Instead, they shake hands, or hug each other if they are good friends. In some countries in Asia like Japan, people even bow to each other as a greeting. In the Middle East, it is normal for friends to hold hands, but in Britain and America, this is very odd.

It's not just greetings that are different in other cultures. Many cultures eat food differently. In many places in the world, it is considered dirty to eat with your left hand. In Chile, they don't eat anything at all with their hands – they eat all of their food with a fork and knife. While in our region, we accept drinks with our right hands, in Korea, you accept it with both hands.

Unique Cultural Customs

- In South Korea, they only write the names of dead people in red ink. To write someone's name in red ink means you wish them dead!
- In Venezuela, it is rude to be on time or early. It is better to be 10 or 15 minutes late.
- In Egypt, if you put salt on your food, it means you think the food tastes bad.
- In many Muslim countries, a woman who is getting married will put henna ink on her hands and hair.

- Answer the questions as "true" or "false".

1. It is normal for friends to hold hands in America.
2. It is normal to kiss on the cheek in our region.
3. In Britain, they bow to each other as a greeting.
4. In Chile, they don't eat anything with their hands.

Past Continuous Tense

Form:

Subject + was/were + Verb + ing + Complement

Example:

- I **was** drinking water.
- We **were** listening to music.
- Ahmed **was** learning the guitar.

- Discuss the cultural customs of our region with your friends. For example, what do we do when people get married or have children?

UNIT 11

The Tortoise and the Hare

The Tortoise and the Hare

A long time ago there was a hare who was always teasing a tortoise for his slowness. “I’m the fastest runner in the woods and you are the slowest one! We should compete!” he said. One day the tortoise, tired of the hare showing off, agreed to have a running competition. “You may be fast, but I am persistent”, he said.

The next day the tortoise and the hare stood at the start, ready for the race. “One, two, three, go!”, said the hare, and they started running. The hare was a long way in front of the tortoise when he saw a field of cabbages. He looked back and almost couldn’t see the tortoise. “Take your time!” he shouted to the tortoise, “I’ll have a snack here and still I’ll win the race!”

When he had finished his breakfast, the hare looked around to see how far the tortoise came. He still hadn’t passed halfway! Feeling sleepy after his snack, the hare thought to himself, “I will have a quick nap now and when I wake up I will quickly run past the finish line.” He fell into a deep sleep and was dreaming of winning the competition. Time passed and the sun was already setting when the hare woke up. He jumped and looked around to see the tortoise a few steps from the finish line

The hare rushed towards the finish line as fast as he could, but the tortoise was already crossing it, winning the competition. “You don’t always have to be the fastest to win”, the tortoise told the hare.

- Answer the questions.

1. Why did the tortoise agree to the race?
2. What did the hare eat for breakfast?
3. Why did the hare lose the race?
4. What is the moral of this story?

Questions in Past Continuous

Form:

1. **Was/Were + Subject + Verb + ing + Complement + ?**
2. **Question word + was/were + Subject + Verb + ing + Complement + ?**

Examples:

- Was the tortoise winning the race?
- Why was the hare losing the race?

Negatives in Past Continuous

Form:

Subject + was/were + not + Verb + ing + Complement

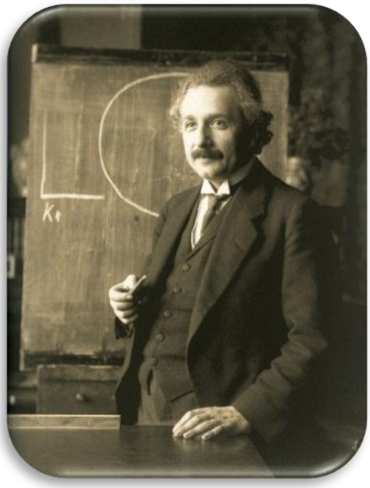
Examples:

- He was not eating breakfast.
- They were not visiting my parents.

Persistence Pays Off!

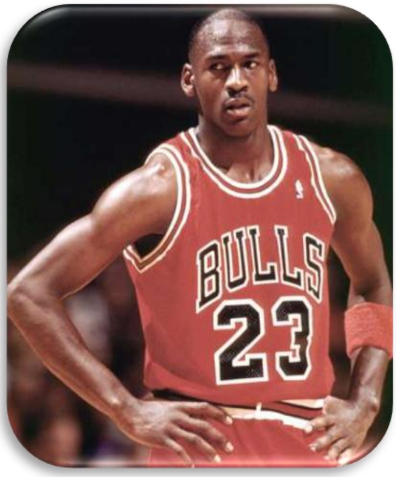
Most people who succeed in life never succeed on their first try. Many people who are famous today failed dozens or hundreds of times before their hard work finally paid off. Here are some examples:

The businessman **Henry Ford**, who made the first mass-produced car, lost all of his money five times before he opened his famous factory.



When he was young and in school, **Albert Einstein**'s teachers thought he was too stupid to succeed in science.

The painter **Vincent van Gogh** only sold one painting in his lifetime, though now he is a famous artist and his works are priceless. This is his most famous painting, *The Starry Night*.



The basketball player **Michael Jordan** was rejected from his high school basketball team for not being good enough. Now he is a six-time national champion!

UNIT 12

World Languages

Advice for Language Learners

It's normal to learn and use more than one language. In many countries around the world, almost everybody speaks more than one language. It can sometimes be a little difficult to learn a foreign language. But there are some things you can do to help.

When you speak a foreign language, it is normal to have an accent. It is a good idea to listen to native speakers and try to imitate them to make your pronunciation better. If you see a new word and you don't know what it means, you should write it down and look it up in a dictionary. A lot of good language learners try not to translate things from their first language. Always try to think in the foreign language if you can!

It is also normal to make mistakes. When your teacher corrects a mistake in your writing or speaking, think about it and try to see why it is wrong. Making mistakes is the best way to learn a language. It is more important to communicate, so don't be afraid to speak!

- Answer the questions.

1. Is it normal to learn more than one language?
2. What can you do to make your pronunciation better?
3. What should you do when you see a new word that you don't know?
4. What is the best way to learn a new language?

Languages of our region

Language	Country
English	Britain, United States, many African countries
Spanish	Spain, Central America, many South American countries
French	France, Switzerland, Belgium, parts of Canada, many African countries
Arabic	Many Middle Eastern and North African countries
German	Germany, Austria, Switzerland
Chinese	China

Abdullah: Do you speak English?

Barin: Yes, but not very well. I want to speak English like you. How can I learn?

Abdullah: You should go to the English institute and take a course there.

Barin: I want to speak like a native English speaker. How can I improve my pronunciation?

Abdullah: You should listen to English music, watch English-language films, and read the news in English. You should speak and write as much as you can – maybe find an English friend and write to them. I will also help you practice conversation.

Barin: Okay. Thank you, Abdullah.

Parts of Speech

Conjunction

A conjunction joins two ideas or shows the relationship between two parts of a sentence.

Examples:

and, but, or, so, because, until, while, unless, though

UNIT 13

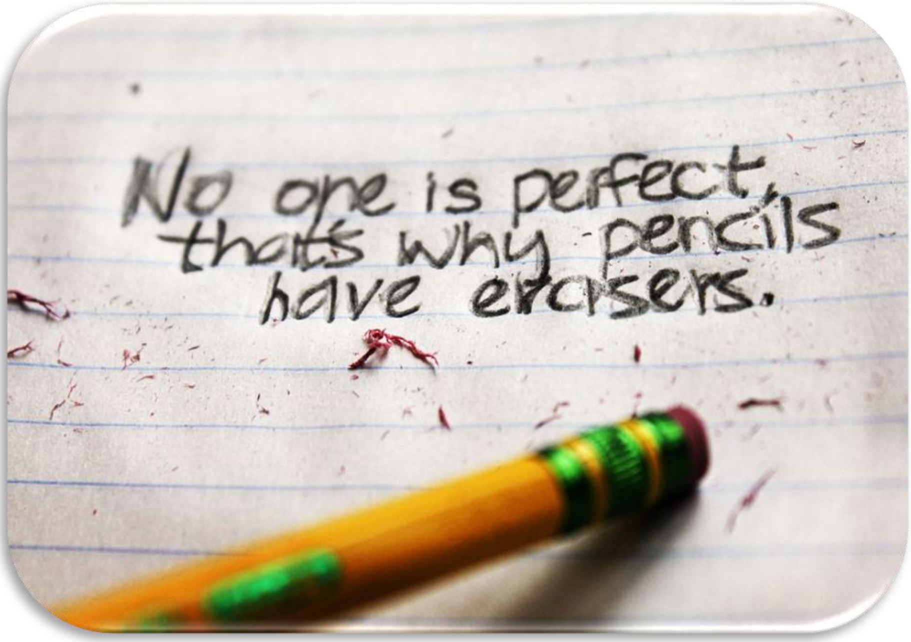
Making Mistakes

How to Learn from Your Mistakes

You can only learn from a mistake after you admit you made it. As soon as you start blaming other people, you cannot learn anything. But if you bravely stand up and say, "This is my mistake and I am responsible," you can start to learn from it. Admit that you made a mistake, even if you only admit it to yourself. People who don't make mistakes cannot learn anything. The best way to learn something is to make mistakes first. The Wright Brothers, who invented the airplane, failed dozens of times before they finally made a working plane. Bill Gates failed many times before he started Microsoft. The important thing to remember is that you need to learn from your mistakes.

-Answer the questions.

1. Should you blame other people for your mistakes?
2. What should you say when you make a mistake?
3. What is the best way to learn something?
4. Who invented the airplane? Who created Microsoft?
5. Talk about a time that you learned from your mistakes.



Parts of Speech

Interjection

An interjection expresses strong emotion and is often followed by an exclamation point.

Examples:

Bravo!, Hey, Well, Oh no!, Hurry up!

UNIT 14

Controlling Your Temper

The Nails in the Wall

There was once a young boy who had a problem controlling his temper. When he was angry, he would just say anything that came to his mind and hurt people. So his father gave him a bag of nails and a hammer and said, “Every time you get angry, hammer one nail into the wall in our backyard”.

The first few days the boy hammered so many nails that he used half the bag. Over the weeks, he hammered fewer and fewer nails to the wall, and his temper was under control. Then came a day when he didn’t lose his temper at all. His father asked him to remove one nail each day that he did not lose his temper.

Finally, on the day the child was removing the last nail, his father says, “You have done well, boy. But do you see the holes in the wall? The wall is never going to be the same, even after we paint it. Likewise, when you say mean things in anger, you will leave a scar in the person’s mind, as the nails did to the wall”.

Anger is a dangerous weapon like a knife. When you hurt someone, the wound heals, but the scar remains.

Comparative Adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things or two people.

Form:

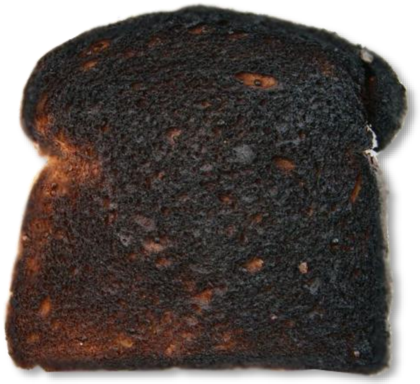
1. **Adjective** + **-er** + **than**
2. **More** + **adjective** + **than**

Examples:

- The elephant is bigger than the horse.
- The village is more beautiful than the city.

The Burnt Toast

When I was a child, my Mom liked to cook for us. One night, after a long and hard day at work, Mom placed a plate of jam and extremely burned toast in front of my Dad. It wasn't just a little burnt – it was black all over. I was waiting to see if anyone would say anything about the burnt toast. But Dad just ate his toast and asked me about my day at school. Later, I heard Mom apologizing to Dad for burning the toast. And I'll never forget what he said: "Honey, I love burnt toast."



Later that night, I went to hug Dad good night and I asked him if he really liked his toast burned. He wrapped me in his arms and said, "Your Mom put in a long day at work today and she was really tired. And besides, burnt toast never hurt anyone, but harsh words do!"

UNIT 15

Wonders of the World

The New Seven Wonders of the World

Hundreds of years ago, historians made a list of seven of the greatest man-made structures in the world. Because only one of these wonders – the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt – survives today, some people have created new lists of wonders. In 2007, 100 million people voted to decide on the New Seven Wonders of the World. These are the wonders they picked:

The **Great Wall of China** is a 21,000-kilometer-long wall in the North of **China**. It was built to keep out the Mongolian Army.

The **Christ the Redeemer Statue**, in **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**, is 30 meters tall. It weighs 635 tons and sits on top of a mountain looking over the city.

Machu Picchu, in **Peru**, is a city of the Inca tribe. It was built in the 1400s. It sits on a mountain ridge 2,430 meters high.

The old city of **Chichen Itza** was built by the Maya tribe of **Mexico** between the years 750 and 900. It is home to many beautiful pyramids.

The **Colosseum**, in **Rome, Italy**, was built in the year 80. It was home to gladiator fights and public events.

The **Taj Mahal** in **Agra, India** was built by the emperor Shah Jahan. He was so upset by the death of his favorite wife that he built the Taj Mahal as her tomb in 1653.

Petra is an ancient city in **Jordan.** It includes beautiful statues carved into the rocks, and a 4,000 seat theater.

- Answer the questions.

1. What are the New Seven Wonders of the World?
2. Why did they build the great wall of China?
3. Where is the Christ the Redeemer Statue?
4. When was Macchu Picchu built?
5. Who built Chichen Itza?
6. Which events was the Colosseum used for?
7. Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
8. How many seats are in Petra's theater?

Chichen Itza

Superlative Adjectives

We use superlative adjectives to show the difference between more than two things or two people.

Form:

1. **Adjective + -est**
2. **Most** + **adjective**

Examples:

- The whale is the biggest animal in the world.
- Breakfast is the most important meal of the day.

Macchu Picchu

UNIT 16

Robin Hood

Robin Hood

In all the land, no one was better with a bow and arrow than Robin Hood. He lived with his friends in Sherwood Forest. All of the poor people went to Sherwood Forest to hunt deer and feed themselves. But then King John came. Bad King John did not want anyone to come into Sherwood Forest to hunt his deer. From then on, anyone who hunted the King's deer in Sherwood Forest would go to prison!

Robin Hood did not like that at all. He moved into Sherwood Forest. Robin Hood and his friends hid when the rich royals came to the woods. Then all at once, they jumped out and robbed those rich men. Robin Hood gave the money to the poor.

The rich men who were robbed were not happy about it. They went to the King. They told Bad King John what was going on in Sherwood Forest. They said, "You must do something about this!" The King put the Sheriff of Nottingham in charge of Sherwood Forest. It was his job to catch Robin Hood.

Robin Hood's friends warned him each time they saw the Sheriff or one of his guards in the woods.

So the Sheriff came up with a new plan. “I will call for a contest,” he said, “to find out who is the best in the land with a bow and arrow."

The Sheriff said in a low voice, “Robin Hood cannot stay away from such a contest. And when he comes, we will catch him!”

On the day of the contest, each young man shot his best arrow. None of them were close to the middle. The Sheriff turned to one of his guards. “Do you see him? Is he here?”

“No, Sir. Robin Hood has red hair. No one who is shooting has red hair.”

“That wimp!” said the Sheriff. “He fears me! That is why he stayed away.”

It was time for the last bowman. His arrow landed right in the middle! The crowd cheered for him. He shot two more arrows. Each one flew to where the Sheriff sat, pinning him to his seat, one arrow on each side.

The Sheriff did not know what was going on! Then the bowman pulled off a black wig and threw it on the ground.

“Get him, you fools!” shouted the Sheriff. “It's Robin Hood!” But our hero jumped over the wall to a horse waiting for him. He was gone! Robin Hood had escaped!

- Answer the questions.

1. Where did Robin Hood live?
2. Why did Bad King John not let anyone come to Sherwood Forest?
3. What did Robin Hood do to the rich men?
4. Who did the King put in charge of Sherwood Forest?
5. What was the Sheriff's plan to catch Robin Hood?
6. How did Robin Hood escape?

How Much/How Many

- When we want to know the amount of something, we ask **"how much"** or **"how many".**
- For uncountable nouns, we use **"how much"**
- For countable nouns, we use **"how many".**

Examples:

- **How much** milk did you drink?
- **How much** time do we have?
- **How many** languages do you speak?
- **How many** wonders of the world are there?

Robin Hood

He came to Sherwood Forest with a feather in his cap

A fighter never looking for a fight

His bow was always ready and he kept his arrows sharp

He used them to fight for what was right

Robin Hood, Robin Hood, riding through the glen

Robin Hood, Robin Hood, with his band of men

Feared by the bad, loved by the good

Robin Hood, Robin Hood, Robin Hood

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past Simple	Past participle
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven

freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
must	had to	had to
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	run	run

say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shooke	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Lesson Distribution Plan for the Academic Year

The month / The week	The first week	The second week	The third week	The fourth week
September			Unit 1	Unit 2
October	Unit 3	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
November	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 6	Unit 7
December	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 8	Unit 9
January	Unit 9	**Evaluation**	**Holiday**	**Holiday**
February	Unit 10	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 11
March	Unit 12	Unit 12	Unit 13	Unit 13
April	Unit 14	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 15
May	Unit 16	**Evaluation**		